THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 23, 1841. [NUMBER 52.

THE CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY

WILL be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the Village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

1ST CLASS.
Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, $8 50

2D CLASS.
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's 2d part, Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, $10 50

3RD CLASS.
Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c. &c. $12 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.
Instruction in Music on the Piano, per session, $25
The French Language, per session, 10
Drawing & Painting in water colors, per ses. 10
Oriental Painting, per course, 10
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do. 6
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted Loop Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c. 5
French Sachets, Sorrento, and Work Boxes, per session,

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Principal.

Sept. 2, 1841. 4tf

Charlotte Male Academy.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 11th of October next. The undersigned will use his utmost exertions to advance the mental and moral culture of the youthful minds committed to his care.

ROB'T. G. ALLISON.

Aug. 18, 1841. 4Oct.

N. B. Board can be obtained in respectable families in the vicinity. R. G. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Charlotte, Aug. 23, 1841.

Attention, Cavalry!

Officers of the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade and 4th Division of the North Carolina Militia:

YOU are commanded to appear in Charlotte on Thursday, the 7th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipt, as the law directs, for drill. Also, on Friday, the 8th, at 9 o'clock, with your respective troops armed and equipt as the law directs, for Review and Exercise. The Officers of the Staff will also appear.

By order of Wm H. Neel, Col. Com'dt.

HENRY N. KNOX, Adj't.

ATTENTION!
Officers of the 58th Regiment.

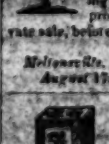
YOU are ordered to appear in Charlotte, on Thursday, the 7th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipt as the law directs, for drill. Also, on Friday, the 8th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective companies, armed and equipt as the law directs for Review and Inspection.

By order of Col. Alexander,

J. H. KERNES, Adj't.

Aug. 31, 1841. 4t4

For Sale.



I WILL expose to sale, on the 1st Monday in December next, my Plantation in Mecklenburg county lying on the waters of Waxhaw Creek, provided I do not dispose of it, at private sale, before that time. For terms apply to

J. F. LEE.

Mallonsville, Anson County, N. C. }
August 17, 1841. } 4t0

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

PARKER & HAYES

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends, that their stock is now complete, to which they have added a large and general assortment of

Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope & Twine,

and is offered for sale as usual.

Aug. 23, 1841. 4t3

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, on the 26th day of July, 1841, taken letters of administration according to law, on the estate of Wm. E. McRee, dec'd., hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All manner of persons indebted to said estate, will please call and make payment immediately.

JAS. H. ORR, Adm'r.

Mecklenburg Co., N. C. Aug. 15, 1841.

NOTICE.

DR. E. H. ANDREWS expects to be absent from Charlotte some two or three months from this date. He is unavoidably absent. It being his business to move permanently to this place. Those wishing his services will please call as soon as he returns, when he will be happy to wait upon any. He will then be able to give strict attention to business without any interruption.

He will inform the Public of his return through the papers.

Aug. 8, 1841. 1t9

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscribers offer their valuable Gold Mine for Sale known by the name of Hunter's Mine, five miles North of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, N. C. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ELAM HUNTER.

Oct. 23, 1840. 3tf

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into co-partnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. C. Overman, opposite the Jail.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CHAS. OVERMAN.
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 16, 1841. 3tf

NEW FIRM.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON

TENDER their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general as

TAILORS.

No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment warranted to be made in the most durable manner and latest fashion.

Good Fits warranted on all occasions.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1840. 51tf

The Farmers' Advocate.

PROSPECTUS FOR VOLUME III.

SINCE closing the 2d volume, an association has been proposed, whereby the services of Mr. W. F. Richards, of Davidson county, N. C., will be procured to assist in the editorial department of the paper, provided a sufficient accession to our present list of subscribers can be obtained, to justify such a measure; in which event, the Advocate, after the fact is ascertained, and the necessary arrangements made, will be published weekly, at Brownlow, Davidson county, N. C., on a super-royal sheet, for $1 50. But in the meantime, or should the proposed association ultimately fail for want of sufficient encouragement, as above stated, the paper will still be continued semi-monthly on a super royal sheet, for one dollar, as heretofore.

We would reasonably suppose, that the proposed change from a semi-monthly to a weekly paper would give general satisfaction to all our present subscribers; because, for the small addition of fifty cents, a volume furnishing more than double the amount of reading matter would be secured; or, instead of giving one dollar for a volume of 384 pages, they will receive for one dollar and fifty cents a volume containing 832 pages. And moreover, in addition to the greater quantity of reading matter furnished, we have no doubt that an increased interest would be thus communicated to our paper; as Mr. Richards, besides being a practical farmer, is a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

In attempting to effect such an arrangement, whether successful or not, the least prejudice or disadvantage cannot possibly result to any of our present subscribers; because, should the attempt prove unsuccessful, the Advocate will continue to be published regularly, as heretofore. If we should succeed in effecting the anticipated change, a material advantage, in our estimation, will be the immediate result; for by the adoption of such measures as it will enable us to carry out, our means for improving the paper,—for rendering it more acceptable, and for giving a greater extent of circulation, and thus making it more permanently useful, will be greatly increased.

No material difference in the design of the paper will take place in consequence of the proposed change; but an indissible adherence to the interests of the Farmer will still be observed, by using all laudable means calculated to advance a system of general improvement. We hope, fellow-citizens, that you will give us your united support in aiding our efforts to establish on a permanent basis, a paper having for its object the introduction of measures for the enriching of your soil—the improvement of your stock and farm productions—the perfecting of your agricultural and mechanical operations—the advancement of your scientific and literary pursuits, and the promotion of just incentives to virtue; all of which simultaneously centre in one grand purpose—to develope the vast natural resources of our common country for the mutual benefit of all; and thus promote the great design of creation.

As we consider Agriculture and its kindred pursuits, of paramount importance to any other consideration, we design in the first place, to use all laudable exertions in procuring and disseminating practical information, essential to the interests, and calculated to increase the dignity of the Farmer.

Secondly:—*Education*, and the Literary Institutions of the country; also, good literary productions, both original and selected, will receive prompt attention, and a warm and friendly support.

Thirdly:—Science, and the *Mechanical Arts*, will also be subjects of discussion, and invariably receive a liberal share of attention.

Fourthly:—Due attention will be paid to subjects calculated to promote the cause of *Virtue* and *Religion*, carefully suppressing every allusion, tending in any way to encourage sectarian prejudices.

Fifthly:—A summary notice will also be taken of passing events of an important and interesting nature, both *Foreign* and *Domestic*; excluding all political contests, and subjects calculated to promote party animosity.

In short, our whole influence, so far as depends on the success of the Advocate, will be unsparingly exerted in strengthening those pillars on which the prosperity and happiness, both of individuals and nations must be invariably based—the improvement of the soil, and the culture of the mind.

CONDITIONS.

All those who pay in advance, will receive fifty (two numbers of sixteen octavo pages each, making in a year, a volume of 832 pages, for $1 50. To clubs forwarding $7 free of postage, five copies will be forwarded; for $10, eight copies; for $15, twelve copies; for $20, eighteen copies; and for $30, thirty copies will be furnished.

If payment be delayed beyond three months after the first number is received, an additional sum of 33⅓ per cent. will be invariably exacted. The trouble and expense which necessarily attends the collection of small debts at a distance, will render a strict adherence to this rule absolutely necessary.

All letters, communications, &c. to the publishers, must come free from postage, or they cannot be attended to.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at our option.

Postmasters, or other gentlemen, disposed to give us their influence, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

J. SHERWOOD &
W. F. RICHARDS.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS for sale at
THIS OFFICE.

In reference to the article which we have copied from the Raleigh Register, relating to the University of North Carolina, we learn on good authority that the first graduating class, that of 1798, consisted of seven instead of six, and what is a little remarkable, three of the seven are still alive—that being an uncommon proportion of any given number of young men of the ages at which students generally graduate to be found living at the expiration of forty-three years. These are the names of the seven: Alex. Osborne, Edwin J. Osborne, Hinton James, Robert Locke, Samuel Hinton, Adam Springs, James Houston; Hinton James, Adam Springs, and James Houston, are the three yet living. Mr. James is the respected Town Clerk and Treasurer of Wilmington. Mr. Springs is a farmer in, it is believed, Mecklenburg county, and Mr. Houston, is a physician of Mecklenburg or Cabarrus. The whole class were natives of North Carolina. The surviving three may well feel gratified at the brightening glories of their Alma Mater, the first as they were to hear her maternal accents.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

☞ The Correspondent of the "Wilmington Chronicle" is accurate in his suggestion, with respect to the number of the first Class of Graduates at our University, but is slightly in error in one or two other particulars. The names of the Graduates of 1798 were Samuel Hinton, William Houston, Hinton James, Robert Locke, Edwin Jay Osborne, Thomas Alexander Osborne and Adam A. Springs. Of the seven, there are but *two* now living, viz: Hinton James, Esq. of Wilmington, who was the first Student that entered the Institution, and William Houston M. D. then of Cabarrus, but, for several years past, a citizen of Bedford County, Tennessee.—*Ral. Reg.*

A Delightful Scene.—We understand that Captain Moore, of the United States Navy, recently, for the first time since his station at this place, shipped a crew on board his vessel. At night, he informed them that he was in the habit of reading his Bible every night, and if they chose, they might join him; and all, with one accord, came forward, so that the open skylights above the cabin were surrounded with heads, intently listening to the voice of their commander, as he read the word of life. He then commended them to God, and bid them good night. Soon after, there came along a pleasure boat, with a party of gentlemen and ladies, who were engaged, agreeable to the apostolical injunction, being merry, in singing Psalms. As they came near, some of the crew sung out, "Captain, we know that tune!"—"Well," replied he, "strike the next verse." So they all struck in, and sung the following verse with great enthusiasm, and the compliment was returned from the boat with waving of handkerchiefs, &c.—As the boat, passing around, again neared the ship, the sailors called out, "Captain, we know the Missionary hymn!" "Well, then, sing it," he replied. So they struck up, at the top of their voices—

"From Greenland's icy mountains, &c."

And thus, instead of the evening being passed in the forecastle, singing obscene and profane songs, as often it is with seamen, they were lingering about the Captain's door, singing hymns, till time to "turn in."—*Bost. Recor.*

A Philadelphia physician, in a letter to a lady on the deleterious effect of wearing corsets, has the following remarks: "I anticipate the happy period when the fairest portion of the fair creation will step forth unencumbered with slabs of walnuts, and tiers of whalebone. The constitution of our females must be excellent, to withstand in any tolerable degree the terrible inflictions of the corset, eight hours every day. No other animal could survive it.—Take the honest ox and enclose his sides with hoop-poles, put an oaken plank beneath him, and gird the whole with a bed cord, and demand of him labor. He would labor indeed, but it would be for breath."

A Practical Illustration.—There is nothing like practical illustrations, upon any subject. Dr. Jewett, in his recent visit to Chesterfield, had a practical illustration of his subject furnished to his hands. In the midst of his address, a drunkard staggered into the room, muttered over some of his drunken lingo, and, we believe, claimed the privilege of speaking! The Dr. very politely invited him into the desk, and informed him that he should have an opportunity to be heard. The fellow blundered into the desk, but he had so much of the "good creature" down, that he was obliged to sit pretty quietly. The Dr. then went on with his address. He said when a Botanist lectures upon the subject of Botany, he has *specimens* to illustrate his subject. Here, said the Dr. I have a *specimen* to illustrate my subject. The effect of the exhibition of the poor inebriate, was most salutary, as may well be supposed.—*Northampton Gazette.*

A Martyr Pilot.—The New York Commercial thus confirms its story of the noble conduct of the pilot of the Erie; "But the crowning incident of the occasion was the martyrdom of the pilot. On the fire breaking out he put the vessel's head to the shore, distant about 4 miles, and actually burned at the wheel; yes he never took his hands from that only hope for the safety of the passengers until they were consumed—such heroic self-sacrifice deserves an enduring record."

MR. EVERETT.

It has not been many years since a distinguished Southern Senator declared, in his place, that he regarded slavery as 'a moral, social, and political evil.' Has Mr. Everett ever gone further than this? No. On the contrary, he has always been the champion of the rights of the South, as guaranteed by the Constitution. He has always opposed the slighest interference with those rights. And if, on a recent occasion, when opposed for the office of Governor by a Democratic Abolitionist, he conceded too much to the fanatics by yielding the *right* of emancipation in the District of Columbia, we must remember that even John Randolph once conceded that right, and that Martin Van Buren virtually did the same! But the truth is, Mr. Everett's confirmation could not be prevented by this charge alone; since it is manifest that the *Northern* Locofoco Senators would not venture to assail him upon this ground.—No; *they* will oppose him *as a Whig*.—We shall regret it if Whig Senators from the South, under a mistaken sense of duty, shall aid them in consummating their triumph over one of the most distinguished ornaments of our country. We shall regret it, too, because we shall regard it as an act of great injustice to Mr. Everett himself; but more, because of the ill-blood his rejection will create between the different sections of the Union, and its tendency, even more certainly than the alleged violation of the right of petition, to draw to the Abolition standard a host of allies, who have no respect for their motives and take no part in their movements, but who will make common cause with them in resisting this assault upon an eminent citizen, whose sentiments on this subject are the sentiments of the entire North—all of whom must be put under the ban if he be sacrificed.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A very easy method of putting a stop to the laborious proofs of insanity which are introduced to excuse crime, would be to declare by statute every murderer acquitted on that plea to be *ipso facto* an incurable maniac, and to subject him to close confinement for life. As it is, any blackhearted wretch who contemplates the death of a fellow creature, has only to play the fool a week or two before the commission of the deed, and his worthy counsel can procure scores of witnesses to swear to his madness, and twelve grave men believe it. This cruel farce has been played long enough in the courts.—*Alex. Gaz.*

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

Twenty of the members of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, were members of Congress when the act establishing the first Bank of the United States was passed, and only six out of them voted against it. In the debate on its passage, Elbridge Gerry, (a prominent democrat; Vice President under Madison,) who had been a member of the Convention, declared that "he thought Congress *were as competent to establish a National Bank, as either House was to adjourn from day to day.*"—*Columbia Chron.*

Keep it before the people.—That Martin Van Buren spent during his four years $31,000,000 more than the income of the Government, besides leaving a debt for the Whig Administration to pay of some $16,000,000 more, making $47,000,000 spent beyond the whole income during his economical democratic administration.—*ib.*

A Natural Curiosity.—A late English paper recommends all who are fond of seeing the freaks of nature to gratify their penchant by paying a visit to Master T. Jones, the "porcupine youth" as it facetiously terms him, exhibiting at the Cosmorama Rooms.

"This singular production of nature is a healthy and interesting youth, about ten years of age, and three feet three inches in height; with the exception of his face and the palms of his hands, his whole body is covered with dark horny thorns, resembling the coat of a hedgehog, or porcupine. They are very thickly set, and at stated periods come off gradually without the least pain; indeed, they may be cut or burnt off without injury. The roots remain in the flesh, and grow again by degrees, increasing to the length of half an inch, underneath which the skin is soft and healthy. The youth is of Welch parents, and the youngest of ten children, all of whom, except himself, have a fair and clear skin.—The appearance is similar to that caused by the plica polonica, a disease well known in Poland."

Horse Tails.—The Portsmouth Journal mentions as a curious fact in Natural History, that calves are exceedingly fond of horses' tails! It mentions several instances of fine long tailed horses having their extremities trimmed in this way as smooth as a barber or a well educated horse doctor would do it. A horse with a switch tail was left at a blacksmith's to be shod, and on the return of the owner he could find nothing of his horse. There was an animal there to be sure, but as unlike the one he left as a star to a comet. On close examination and inquiry he found to his surprise that a calf had broke out of its enclosure, and in his absence completely curtailed his horse's extremities.

Cockroach Oil.—One Monsieur Breard of Havre, is stated to have obtained some twenty quarts of good lamp oil, from seventeen bushels of cockchaffers. We wonder if the gentleman actually means to encourage the production of those beautiful insects, and thus undermine the whale fishery?

DEBATE ON THE VETO.

MR. RIVES' SECOND SPEECH.

In rejoinder to Mr. Clay on the Veto Message.

IN SENATE UNITED STATES, AUG. 19, 1841.

Mr. Clay having concluded his second speech on the Veto Message—

Mr. RIVES rose and said he must be permitted to express his surprise at the extraordinary exhibition of vehemence we had just witnessed from the honorable Senator from Kentucky. He was wholly at a loss to conjecture what there was in any thing he had said to provoke so towering an outbreak of wrath and eloquence. In the remarks he had made in reply to the honorable Senator, he had limited himself strictly to a defence of a high public functionary, who had felt himself called on by the most solemn of all obligations to exert a great conservative power placed in his hands by the Constitution of his country, against animadversions and reproaches which he believed in his conscience were altogether unmerited. It was an act of justice which I should have despised myself (said Mr. R.) if I could have set still in my seat with the materials of justification so abundantly existing in my own knowledge, and have withheld from the hotablest of my fellow citizens, when thus assailed.

The Senator from Kentucky may have jealousies and suspicions in his mind as to my course here; but, if he has, permit me to say to him he does me great injustice. I concur, with all cheerfulness, in the self-approving sentiments he has pronounced, with so much emphasis, in regard to his own high charter for courage and patriotism. I am the last person, let him be assured, that would impugn, in any manner, his just claims upon the consideration and respect of his country. But while I admire, and render the homage due to his courage and patriotism, as well as his distinguished talents, he will excuse me for saying I cannot agree to take my lessons in political ethics from one who, invoking the name of Deity and pointing to Heaven, boldly intimates that he would win his way even to that holy place by a violation of the Constitution he had sworn to support, and who holds it up as the highest act of public virtue to trample under foot that sacred instrument when it may be supposed to stand in the way of some pecuniary interests of the country!

The Senator shakes his head. But, sir, is this not a fair and unexaggerated statement of the case? The bill which the Senator from Kentucky would have had the President to sign, his convictions to the contrary notwithstanding, is one which the President most deliberately believes is a violation of that Constitution which, when entering upon his office, he took a solemn oath to "preserve, protect, and defend."—Yet the Senator from Kentucky, assuming (gratuitously as I humbly think) that a majority of the people are in favor of this measure (which, as I showed when I addressed the Senate before, had not even been approved by a majority of their Representatives,) insist that the President ought to have carried out this imaginary will of the majority in despite of his own deep-rooted convictions of the unconstitutionality of the act, and in disregard of the solemn sanction of his official oath! If this be the political casuistry of the honorable Senator from Kentucky, I must say, with all my respect for the distinguished Senator, I cannot consent to take him for my guide and instructor in a question of constitutional obligation. I choose rather, humble as the comparison may seem to the honorable Senator, to look to the straightforward example of John Tyler, who, in heeding the "still small voice of conscience" amid the importunate clamors of party dictation, and in manfully standing by what he believes to be the Constitution of his country in the face of threatened denunciation, has exhibited a moral courage as high, and a heroism of principle as undaunted, and certainly as worthy of the respect and applause of a moral and religious people, jealous of their liberties and loyal to the *great charter* which secures them, as that species of latitudinarian boldness which sacrifices principle to expediency, and which confounds conscience in public affairs with *pride, vanity, egotism*, and even *crime*, and which we have just heard so vauntingly celebrated in the heroic strains of the Senator's eloquence as *public virtue!* I will venture to say further, Mr. President, that a large majority of the American people, whether they agree with Mr. Tyler or not in his construction of the Constitution, have, too habitual a respect for conscientious opinions and principles of action not to honor the integrity and firmness with which, at every hazard to himself personally, he has sought, in the faithful discharge of the solemn obligations of his oath of office, to maintain the Constitution of his country inviolate.

The Senator has indulged his fancy in regard to a certain *cabal*, which he says it is alleged by Rumor (an authority he seems prone to quote of late) has been formed for the wicked purpose of breaking up the regular Cabinet and dissolving the Whig party. Though the Senator is pleased to acquit me of being a member of this supposed *cabal*, he says he should infer, from the zeal and promptitude with which I have come forward to defend the motives and conduct of the President, that I was at least a member of his *privy council!* I thank God, Mr. President, that in his gracious goodness he has been pleased to give me a heart to repel injustice and defend the innocent, without being laid under any special engagement, as a privy councillor or otherwise, to do justice to my fellow man; and if there be any gentleman who cannot find in the consciousness of his own bosom

a satisfactory explanation of so natural an impulse, I, for one, envy him neither his temperament nor his philosophy. If Mr. Tyler, instead of being a distinguished citizen of my own State, and filling, at this moment, a station of the most painful responsibility, which entitles him to a candid interpretation of his official acts at the hands of all his countrymen, had been a total stranger, unknown to me in the relations of private or political friendship, I should yet have felt myself irresistibly impelled by the common sympathies of humanity to undertake his defence, to the best of my poor ability, when I have seen him this day so powerfully assailed for an act, as I verily believe, of conscientious devotion to the Constitution of his country and the sacred obligation of his high trust.

The honorable Senator complains that, in my reply to him, I unjustly represented him as censuring and arraigning the conduct of the Chief Magistrate. He asks if he used any such language as *perfidy*. I did not say that he used the word perfidy, but that his allegations resolved themselves substantially into the charge of perfidy against the President. And is not this true? I appeal to those who heard him, and I would appeal to the honorable Senator himself, in his cooler moments, if two-thirds of his speech did not consist of imputations, more or less direct, on the President, for violation of his faith, express or implied, to his party and the country? Did he not begin his speech with reading and dwelling upon a passage in the Inaugural address of the President, which he contended amounted to an engagement to the nation to sign such a bill as had been presented to him? If so, what is his veto message, now before us, but a violation of that engagement, or, in other words, a breach of faith, an act of perfidy to the nation?—Again, did not the honorable Senator say, if the course which the President has now taken could have been anticipated, either by the Harrisburg Convention or by the People at the polls, he would not have received an individual vote in the former or a single electoral vote from the latter?—Does not this imply a disingenuous suppression, something like a fraudulent concealment of his opinions by the President, which, if true, would, under the circumstances, have been grossly inconsistent with the principles of good faith? How little foundation there is for any such imputation, I flatter myself I must have fully demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Senate in the remarks I had the honor to make in reply to the first speech of the Senator from Kentucky.

The honorable Senator also insisted, with great earnestness, that the veto of this bill, under the circumstances in which the President stood, was so exceptionable a proceeding that, rather than to have resorted to it, it would have been better for him to have *evaded the responsibility* of his high station, by permitting the ten days to elapse without any action on the measure, or otherwise to have *resigned his office*, and left the Government without an elective head! Could any thing convey a stronger or more pointed condemnation of the President's conduct than to hold up either or both of these extreme and inadmissible alternatives, as preferable to the course he had actually adopted. But the Senator alleges that he did not say the President ought to have resigned. Did he not, however, argue most zealously to show that *consistency* with the President's own conduct and principles on a former occasion, when he held a seat in the Senate of the United States, required that he should have resigned on the present? What was this but to urge the President's resignation by the strongest appeal, personal to himself, and derived from his own example? Is it not mere *special pleading*, then, for the Senator now to allege that he did not say the President should have resigned? When the whole tenor of the Senator's speech was characterized by such pointed and significant reprehensions of the President's conduct, could the lavish and ostentatious professions of personal regard and respect, to which the Senator now appeals as evidence of the spirit of his speech, be viewed in any other light than as a bitter mockery?

The honorable Senator still insists that the question of a bank was an issue solemnly decided in the Presidential election. I thought I had shown, by irrefragable proofs from the record, when I first addressed the Senate, that this issue was not made in the Presidential election, and, from the well-known and recorded opinions of the candidates selected both for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency, could not have been made. But the honorable Senator tells me this is all a sheer delusion on my part, and arises from what he is pleased to say is the common error of us Virginians,—to consider the sentiment prevailing in Virginia as the sentiment of the whole Union.

[Mr. Clay. I spoke of some peculiar opinions existing and in operation among the people of Virginia.]

The peculiar opinions of the people of Virginia, (continued Mr. Rives,) I had hoped would never be considered a reproach by any native son of Virginia; and the taunt, coming from the honorable Senator from Kentucky, himself a native son of our ancient Commonwealth, is the "quintessence of all." Now, sir, with all possible respect for the honorable Senator, I will tell him, if he will allow me, what is an error that he himself seems very prone to fall into. It is, to think that his own personal opinions must of necessity, be the opinions of the country; and because the question of "Bank or no Bank" was the prominent, and, as he says, vital issue in his own mind, he concludes that it ought to have been, and was, the prominent and vital issue in the minds of the People also.

I beg leave to say that my horizon in the Presidential canvass was not quite so limited as the Senator seems to suppose—not confined exclusively to Virginia, "either above or below this water," to adopt his political geography of our States. I visited other and leading States, during the progress of the canvass, and sought information from them all. I would remind the honorable Senator of what passed on this floor, a few weeks since, in his own hearing, as to the course of the canvass in the most powerful and important of all the States in the late election. When the honorable Senator from New York who sits behind me (Mr. Wright) appealed to my honorable friend, his colleague, who sits near me, and inquired of him if any thing was said by himself, or the late Administration generally, in the Presidential canvass in that State, about a Bank of the United States? my honorable friend replied, "No; we were so much occupied with the sub-Treasury that we said nothing about a Bank of the United States." I would appeal to my honorable friend now on this point.

[Mr. Tallmadge. I attended altogether to the sub Treasury.]

Mr. Rives. That, so far as the financial question was concerned, was every where, within the limits of my observation, the course of political discussion by our friends who thought the interests of the country demanded a change of administration. "Sub-Treasury or no sub-Treasury" was the issue, and not "Bank or no Bank." So odious was the sub-Treasury to the jealous spirit of American liberty, and so determined was the opposition of a republican people to it, that they resolved to put it down at all hazards, willing to leave to the future, and to the wisdom and deliberations it would bring along with it, to decide which of the various plans that had been or might be suggested, should be substituted in the place of it.

[Mr. Tallmadge. Although I did not discuss the matter myself, still the newspaper organs of the late Administration displayed at their head "Independent Treasury, and no National Bank."

Mr. Rives continued. I know full well that our adversaries were eager and anxious to force the issue of a National Bank upon us. But we declined it. I had the honor myself of being in the empire State, in the very crisis of that great political contest which had broken up the fountains of that mighty deep so long swayed by the Regency sceptre of party discipline. I met my honorable friend there in a noble assemblage of his countrymen, embracing ten thousand enlightened and gallant freemen, collected from every quarter of that great State to deliberate upon the destinies of our common country; and, while all voices were raised in unanimous reprobation of the odious sub Treasury system, not a solitary word was uttered pleading the merits of a National Bank. If the history of the late canvass could be impartially and faithfully written from contemporaneous materials, such, I am convinced, would be found to have been its actual course in, at least, three fourths of the States of this Union.

The Senator from Kentucky has reminded me—rather ungraciously, I think, considering how long he took shelter with me under the same roof—of the humble *half way house*, (the State banks,) for which he supposes me still to retain a preference.—For four long years did the honorable Senator himself inhabit this *half way house*, valiantly defending it with all the vigor of his powers and eloquence against the fierce assaults of the forces of the late Administration; and, if I am not greatly mistaken, even as late as his celebrated Hanover speech last summer, he recognised it to be a *fair competitor* of his own preferred expedient (a National Bank) for the public favor, declaring that the choice between them should be left to the future and deliberate judgment of the People.

[Mr. Clay. No; you are mistaken. I recognised it only as a *pis aller*.]

Mr. Rives. A *pis aller* is about as much as is left to us. Not having the speech of the honorable Senator before me, I will not now contest the matter with him though I may take occasion hereafter to refresh the recollection of the Senator.* What, sir, was the bill of the Senator which was sent to the President but a *pis aller*? According to the Senator's own statement it was a very different thing from what he would have made it. In its *location*, in its *name and character*, and especially in the so called *compromise* section, which the Senator tells us he introduced in a spirit of the extremest concession, he agreed to make it a very different thing from an old-fashioned Bank of the United States, the *beau ideal* of currency and finance in the eyes of the Senator. The Senator's own bill, then, was but a *pis aller*, and there cannot be much choice, I presume, between one *pis aller* and another.

The Senator from Kentucky says he found me several years ago in *this half way house*, which, after the thorough riddling the roof had received in the breaking up of the pet bank system, he had supposed I would have abandoned. How could I find it in my heart, Mr. President, to abandon it when I found the honorable Senator from Kentucky (even after what he calls the riddling of the roof) so anxious to take refuge in it from the ruins of his own condemned and repudiated system, and where he actually took refuge for four long years, as I have already stated. When I first had the honor to meet the honorable Senator in this body, I found him not occupying the humble but comfortable half-way house, which has given him shelter from the storm for the last four years, but a more lordly mansion, gaudy to look upon, but altogether unsafe to inhabit, old, decayed, rat-eaten, which has since tumbled to the ground with its own rottenness, devoted to destruction alike by the indignation of man and the wrath of Heaven. Yet the honorable Senator, unmindful of the past and heedless of the warnings of the present, which are still ringing in his ears, will hear of nothing but the instant re-construction of this devoted edifice. In one thing, at least, the Senator does me great injustice, when, in the spirit of an explicit declaration that I resisted negotiating the custody of the public money by law before our adjournment, he says I was for going home leaving the Treasury and the country in a lawless condition!

I owe it to myself, Mr. President, before I close to say one or two words in regard to this bugbear of a cabal, which the Senator tells us, upon the authority of *James Renner*, has been formed to break up the Cabinet, to dissolve the Whig party, and to form a new or third party. Although the Senator was pleased to acquit me of being a member of this supposed cabal, he yet seems to have some lurking jealousies and suspicions in his mind on the subject. I will tell the honorable Senator, then, that I know of no such cabal, and I should really think that I was the last man that ought to be suspected of any wish or design to form a new or third party. I have shown myself at all times restive under mere party influence and control from any quarter. All party, in my humble judgment, tends, in its modern degeneracy, to tyranny, and is attended with serious hazard of sacrificing an honest sense of duty, and the great interests of the country, to an arbitrary lead, directed by other aims. I desire, therefore, to take upon myself no new party bonds, while I am anxious to fulfil, to the fullest extent that a sense of duty to the country will permit, every honorable engagement implied in existing ones. In regard to the breaking up of the Cabinet, I had hoped that I was far above the suspicion of having any personal interest in such an event as any man. I have never sought office, but have often declined it; and will now give the honorable Senator from Kentucky a full quit-claim and release of all Cabinet pretensions now and forever. He may rest satisfied that he will never see me in any Cabinet, under this or any other Administration. During the brief remnant of my public life, the measure of my ambition will be filled by the humble, but honest, part I may be permitted to take on this floor in its consultations for the common good.

Having disposed of this rumor of a cabal, to the satisfaction, I trust, of the honorable Senator, I will tell him of another rumor I have heard, which, I trust, may be equally destitute of foundation. Rumor is busy in alleging that there is an organized dictatorship, in permanent session in this capitol, seeking to control the whole action of the Government in both the Legislative and Executive branches, and sending deputation after deputation to the President of the United States to teach him his duty and bring him to terms. I do not vouch for the correctness of this rumor. I humbly hope it may not be true; but if it should unfortunately be so, I will say that it is fraught with far more danger to the regular and salutary action of our balanced Constitution, and to the liberties of the People, than any secret cabal that ever has existed or ever will exist.

No time to Read.—We have often encountered men who profess to believe they have 'no time to read.' Now we think of it, there have always been men of such characters, the points of which are easily summed up.

Nine times out of ten they are men who have not found time to confer any substantial advantage either upon their families or themselves.

They generally have time to go to elections, attend public barbecues, camp meetings, sales, and singing schools—but they have 'no time to read.'

They frequently spend whole days in gossiping, tippling, and swapping horses,—but they have 'no time to read.'

They sometimes lose a day asking advice of their neighbors; sometimes a day in picking up the news, the prices current, and the exchange—but these men never have 'time to read.'

They have time to hunt, to fish, to fiddle, to drink, to—'do nothing;' but, 'no time to read.'

Such men generally have uneducated children, unimproved farms, and unhappy firesides. They have no energy, no spirit of improvement, no love of knowledge; they live 'unknowing and unknown;' and often die unwept and unregretted.

AN ELOQUENT PASSAGE.

Towards the close of his speech in favor of the Distribution of the Public Lands, Mr. Rayner of North Carolina, made some very eloquent remarks:

"Pot," said he, this beautiful, this harmonious system into operation, and no one can estimate the blessings that will result from it; no one can foresee the rich harvest of prosperity, that future generations will reap from our present labors. Establish a system which is so well calculated to develope the physical and intellectual resources of a great People, and the heart swells with the very poetry of feeling, as it contemplates our future destiny. Can the mind dwell upon a more sublime spectacle, than that of this vast continent, tenanted by fifty millions of beings, divided into separate and independent communities, all bound together by the strong ties of interest and affection—the abode of intelligence, refinement, and free institutions; after all these shall have been swallowed up by the tumult and faction which are undermining the government of the old world. I believe that the great principles of Anglo American civilization are not to be confined to the present limits of our Republic. I believe that this resistless current will continue to roll on, till it shall sweep over this western world, from Greenland to Cape Horn.—And it will not stop even here. It will still go westward, it will subdue from savage dominion, the Islands that dot the surface of the Pacific; it will ultimately reach the shores of Japan and China; it will ascend the steeps of the Himalay and Caucasian Mountains; it will ultimately reach the forest of Germany, whence it sprang to redeem its parent soil from the grasp of despotism and decay. I wish no higher honor, than to give an impetus to this mighty movement. I wish no greater fame, than to aid in laying one stone in this mighty fabric, beneath which millions will repose in peace and happiness, long after we shall have departed and our names shall be forgotten."

Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The bill making appropriations for the outfit and arrearages of the diplomatic agents of the government was taken up; and the amendment of Mr. Mangum to strike out the appropriation for the outfit and salary of a charge at Naples, was debated until the expiration of the morning hour.

The Revenue bill was then again taken up in committee. Mr. Benton offered an amendment imposing a tax on bank notes and other paper for circulation—on all notes over twenty dollars, one per cent.; on notes between five and twenty dollars, two per cent.; and on all notes under five dollars, four per cent. per annum. Mr. B. spoke some time in support of his amendment; but it was rejected—yeas 8, nays 28.

The bill having been gone through with in committee, it was reported to the Senate, and afterwards read a third time and passed—yeas 33, nays 11.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of diplomatic agents, which had been discussed during the morning hour, was now taken up. Mr. Mangum's amendment was adopted. Other amendments were made; after which the bill passed.

Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The bill from the House making an appropriation for repairs of the fortifications on Staten Island, was amended in the Senate, and afterwards postponed until the first Monday in December next.

The bill to repeal so much of the act of July 1838, as directed the money arising from the bequest of the late James Smithson to be invested in stocks of the states; and directing the same to be invested in stocks of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

The bill from the House, making an appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and naval stores, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Bayard submitted a resolution in relation to the expunging of the black lines and restoration of the journal. He did not desire to have it read, but simply to submit it and let it lie over until the next session.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Sept. 6.

Mr. Summers, chairman of the select committee heretofore appointed on the contingent expenses of the House, reported a resolution granting leave to report by bill or otherwise at the next session of Congress; which after some conversation was adopted.

The contested election in the case of Mr. Levy, the sitting delegate from Florida, coming up for consideration, Mr. Levy made a statement of his case, and desired until the first Monday in December next to procure testimony.

Some observations were made by Mr. Halsted, Mr. M'Keon, and others; but the House adjourned without taking a question.

Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The contested election from Florida again coming up, the resolution allowing Mr. Levy until the first Monday in December to take testimony, was adopted—yeas 128, nays 44.

A bill making an appropriation of 32,000 dollars for repairing the forts and batteries on Staten Island, New York, passed its third reading.

Wednesday, September 8.

The amendments of the Senate to the Revenue bill were considered, and after some modification, were agreed to.

The bill was further amended by adding salt, and sugar, and cotton, to the free articles; but motions were immediately made to reconsider the votes on these questions.

Thursday, September 9.

The question being put, the votes of yesterday admitting salt and sugar and cotton free of duty were reconsidered; and the question recurring on the original motions, they were withdrawn.

The amendment of the Senate to the Revenue bill admitting tea and coffee free of duty was concurred in—yeas 178, nays 7.

Mr. Wise called for a separate vote on the amendment of the committee of the whole on the state of the Union to the amendment of the Senate to the second section.

The amendment of the Senate introduces a proviso that no duty that may be levied or collected in virtue of the said second section shall exceed 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The question being taken, the amendment of the committee of the whole was agreed to—yeas 168, nays 93.

And the amendment of the Senate thus amended was agreed to.

The bill was then sent to the Senate.

The House, in committee of the whole, proceeded to consider the amendments of the Senate to the diplomatic appropriation bill; but the committee shortly after rose to receive a message from the President returning the Fiscal Corporation bill.

The message having been read, Mr. Morrow moved that it be entered on the journal, and that the house to-morrow at 12 o'clock, proceed to re-consider the bill. Which motion was agreed to.

The house then again resolved itself into committee of the whole, and resumed the Senate's amendment to the bill making appropriations for the salaries and outfits of diplomatic agents—the amendment of the Senate being to strike out the Neapolitan mission. A debate of some length occurred: after which the question being taken, the House disagreed to this amendment of the Senate.

Some farther amendments were made to the bill, and it was then returned to the Senate.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

In the House of Representatives on the 9th inst., during the debate on the amendment of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the pay of diplomatic agents, a scene occurred, which is thus related by the reporter in the National Intelligencer:

Whilst Mr. Fillmore was in the midst of a sentence, the Reporter (who had noticed Mr. Wise cross over to the seat of Mr. Stanly, and had observed these two gentlemen in conversation apparently of a very excited character) saw Mr. Wise raise his hand violently and aim a blow at the face of Mr. Stanly, who as instantaneously met or returned it. A violent fight followed, and, in less time than it can be described in this report, a scene of mingled uproar and *fight*, such as the Reporter in many years' experience has never witnessed on the floor of the House, ensued. Messrs. Wise and Stanly were lost to the sight of the Reporter in the general rush, whilst Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, and Mr. Butler, of Kentucky, were noticed in a violent personal struggle, striking at and grappling with each other. Mr. Dixon H. Lewis and Mr. Gilmer, and others, were seen in the midst, endeavoring to quell the disturbance, which had now reached a point at which it seemed impossible to arrest its progress. The members had rushed from all parts of the Hall, some rushing over and others standing upon the tables, literally piling themselves one on the other, and several canes were seen by the Reporter raised up as if in the act of striking. The Speaker during this time had resumed the Chair informally, but no one paid the least regard to his voice, and he called in vain on the officers, some of whom were observed by the Reporter, with the exception of the door-keeper, who was endeavoring to close the doors and windows against the crowd from without, who attempted to rush within the hall.

The general melee (of which the Reporter was taking notes) continued from two and a half to three minutes. It then subsided, as it appeared, though by what direct process the Reporter could not understand; but he heard the voice of

Mr. Wise, who had returned to his seat, addressing the Chair.

[The Reporter thinks it proper to remark, that the entire statement under the head of "Breach of Privilege" is given by himself, according to his own notes, and that no part of it has been submitted to revision.]

Something like order having been restored—

Mr. Wise said he had risen for the purpose of apologizing to the House in the most humble manner, and of asking its pardon, as he most sincerely did. He had in its presence, under the excitement of the moment violated its order—an excitement which he could not repress.—The House had witnessed what had passed between the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) and himself, in the course of the debate, and had heard the language used by that gentleman towards him. He (Mr. W.) had passed over to that gentleman's seat, in order to remonstrate with him in a friendly and private way. The gentleman from North Carolina was excited, and he (Mr. W.) becoming so, they were soon engaged in very hot words. Our friendly relations, continued Mr. W., were interrupted. I will not state to the House circumstantially all that took place; but he repeated to me what he had said, and I gave him warning that he had not met me in the spirit in which I——

Mr. W., at the close of the sentence which was thus lost to the Reporter, was interrupted by

Mr. Andrews of Kentucky, who said that he objected to the gentleman going into the facts, which he hoped would be ascertained by a committee of persons wholly uninterested.

Mr. Wise. I have but a few words to say. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] In the warmth of my excitement I used harsh language, and the gentleman returned to me a word which I could not brook, either here or elsewhere. Never, whatever may be the consequences, will I brook that word. I struck him. I have offended against the House; I humbly ask its pardon, and I submit myself to any penalty which it may please to impose.

Mr. Stanly then took the floor, and said he had not risen to ask pardon of the House. If he had offended against it—if he had been guilty of any violation of its rules, he would submit to any penalty the House

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*Mr. Rives's version of the Hanover speech seems to be abundantly sustained by the following extract from it:

"*Whether these ends*," said Mr. Clay, "indispensable to the well being both of the People and the Government, are to be attained by sound and safe *State banks, carefully selected and properly distributed*, or by a new Bank of the United States, with such limitations, conditions, and restrictions as have been indicated by experience, *should be left to the arbitrament of enlightened public opinion.*"

And again he says: "It is to secure certain objects, without which society cannot prosper; and, if contrary to my apprehensions, these objects can be accomplished by dispensing with the agency of a Bank of the United States and employing *that of State banks*, although to reject and heartily acquiesce, and none would more than I should."

Index of the Times.—A friend informs us that he attended a sale in Jackson county, last week, by the Marshal, made by virtue of an execution from the U. S. Circuit Court. Specie was demanded, and upwards of three hundred acres of choice land, in a fine state of cultivation, belonging to one individual, sold for $42 only.—Another tract of 160 acres sold for $50—another of 100 acres for $70. These were of the best lands in the county. Forty head of cattle sold for $8, and other property sold in proportion. About *five thousand dollars* worth of property, belonging to one man was sold for SIXTY DOLLARS.

Specie cannot be obtained. It is not in the country.

We know not what the people are to do. Especially those who are owing foreign debts. Our State paper was at a ruinous discount before the Governor and his *financiering* satellites threw their weight upon the end of the beam to crush the people. It is now growing worse; and will continue so to do until we get intelligent men at the head of our State Government. Foreigners will not receive our paper in the payment of debts. Specie is demanded of our citizens. It is not in the country. Our crops are ruined by the drouth. We have nothing to take to market. The Banks are drawing in every dollar of their circulation—keep the specie locked up in their vaults, and do not put a dollar into circulation. We are of the opinion that there is not sufficient money in circulation in the Northern part of Arkansas to pay the interest on the Bank debt for one year.

Some relief must be given, or many of our most worthy, honest and industrious, yet unfortunate citizens, who have sufficient property to pay their debts if they could get its value, will be ruined—their property sacrificed, and they thrown upon the world penniless. Something must be done. It is time the people should take the matter into consideration.—*Batesville (Ark.) News.*

U. S. Silver.—The U. S. Gazette says, that the first deposits of Silver, *from a mine of the United States*, was made at the Mint a few days since. It was from Davidson County in this State. "The ore," says the Gazette, "is an argentiferous carbonate of lead, and it is believed that the veins will prove very productive. The assay made at the Mint showed that 1000 parts of the bullion contained 975 of silver, and 8 of gold. The value of the deposite is $900."

Relief of Mrs. Cochran.—The friends of the lamented Cochran, who was lost in the President steamer, are indefatigable in their exertions to obtain assistance for his widow. By a publication in the National Intelligencer we learn that Mr. R. D. French had collected from the members of the House of Representatives $138,83 for her relief.

A man without arms or legs, who recently came to this country from Ireland with the intention of making a begging tour through the United States, has been arrested and sent to the Alms House at Philadelphia.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

R. Rawson, Esq., New York.

The Richmond Whig thus abuses the New Cabinet:

"The selection which appears it will be for some remaining public vacancies, Judge Upshur, though a gentleman of talents and worth is an inexplicable. A Sole Treasury man, and an ardent supporter of Judge Tucker's bill to abolish the Law School of William and Mary College, Judge Upshur was also formerly distinguished, we think, for his devotion to this antiquated, Mr. Tucker's monopoly. He certainly was not responsible for Tyler, but, save the quiet and personal qualities, it seems strange indeed that such a man should be willing to relinquish the judicial station, for the responsible duties of the War Department, at a crisis when the foreign relations of our country are critical and dangerous. Judge McLean moreover, was always a Jackson man, and never a Whig. Mr. Forward, of Pennsylvania, is but little known out of his own State. That fact alone is sufficient objection to his filling the important department of the Treasury. Mr. Legare, the new Attorney General, is an able man and profound jurist. He was a Jackson man, and only very recently a member of the Whig party—if, indeed, he ever belonged to it strictly. He was more properly a Conservative. In truth, the new Administration is likely to become the isolated personage described by Mr. Bailey,—here a black spot and there a white one,—a large admixture of Jacksonism,—a copious sprinkling of Calhounery—but little or no Whiggery in the whole concern."

MR. EWING'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

We expected on the breaking up of the Cabinet that some things would be brought to light which would place the President in rather an unpleasant situation. His whole course to us has been altogether inexplicable and this letter shows what we had suspected that he had not firmness enough to stand the comparison that might be made relative to a change of opinions, and this no doubt induced him to adopt a double course. Mr. Botts says Ritchie began to feed him on "*Soft Corn*," and the whisperings of designing men and his own ambition, have all had a tendency to wean the President from the party that placed him in power, and to try and establish a third party. An attempt is made by the Globe and Madisonian, to throw a shade of suspicion over Mr. Ewing's Letter, in order if possible to weaken his influence with the People, but the letter itself bears the impress of truth on its face: and Mr. Ewing is not lost altogether to a sense of shame as to make statements which if untrue can be proved so by Mr. Webster. But to the letter:

Treasury Department, Sept. 11, 1841.

SIR: After the most mature and careful consideration, and viewing the subject in all the aspects in which it presents itself to my mind, I have come to the conclusion that I ought no longer to remain a member of your Cabinet. I therefore resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and beg you to accept this as my letter of resignation.

To avoid misunderstanding, I distinctly declare that I do not consider a difference of opinion as to the character of a National Bank a sufficient reason for dissolving the ties which have existed between us. Though I took upon that measure as one of vast importance to the prosperity of this country, and though I should have deeply deplored your inability or unwillingness to accord it to the wishes of the People and the States, as unequivocally expressed thro' their Representatives, still, upon this and this alone, unconnected with other controlling circumstances, I should not have felt bound to resign the place which I held in your Administration. But these controlling circumstances do exist, and I will, in my own justification, place them in connexion before you.

It is but just to you to say that the bill which first passed the two Houses of Congress, and which was returned with your objections on the 16th of August, did never, in its progress, as far as I know or believe, receive at any time either your express or implied assent. So far as that bill was known to me, or as I was consulted upon it, I endeavored to bring its provisions as nearly as possible in accordance with what I understood to be your views, and rather *hoped* than *expected* your approval. I know the extent to which you were committed on the question. I knew the pertinacity with which you adhered to your expressed opinions and I dreaded from the first the most disastrous consequences, when the project of compromise which I presented at an early day was rejected.

It is equally a matter of justice to you and to myself to say that the bill which I reported to the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the session, in obedience to their call, was modified so as to meet your approbation. You may not, it is true, have read the bill throughout, and examined every part of it; but the 14th fundamental article, which became the contested question of principle, was freely discussed between us, and it was understood and unequivocally sanctioned by yourself. The last clause in the bill, also, which contained a reservation of power in Congress, was inserted on the 9th of June, in your presence, and with your approbation; though you at one time told me that, in giving your sanction to the bill, you would accompany it with an explanation of your understanding of that first clause.

In this condition of things, though I greatly regretted your veto on the bill as it passed the two Houses of Congress, and though I foresaw the excitement and agitation which it would produce among the People, yet considering the changes which the bill had undergone in its passage, and its variance from the one you had agreed to sanction, I could not find in that act enough to disturb the confidential relations which existed between us. I was disposed to attribute this act, fraught with mischief as it was, to pure and honorable motives, and to a conscientious conviction on your part that the bill, in some of its provisions, conflicted with the Constitution. But that opinion of your course on the bill which has just been returned to Congress with your second veto, I do not and cannot entertain. Recur to what has passed between us with respect to it, and you will at once perceive that such opinion is impossible.

On the morning of the 16th August, I called at your chamber, and found you preparing the first veto message, to be despatched to the Senate. The Secretary of War came in also, and you read a portion of the message to us. He observed that, though the veto would create a great sensation in Congress, yet he thought the minds of our friends better prepared for it than they were some days ago, and he hoped it would be calmly received, especially as it did not shut out all hope of a bank. To this you replied, that you really thought there might be no difficulty you really thought there might be no difficulty about it; that you had confidentially indicated in about it; that you had confidentially indicated in short, that you would convey what kind of a bank your veto message what kind of a bank you would sanction, and that Congress might, if they saw fit, pass such a one as that was.

[illegible] request; and even the [illegible] which we are only [illegible] of your [illegible] the main [illegible] honor, it [illegible] for me to remain of your counsel, to [illegible] my life and future unexplained and unfulfilled, whose fate in the examination the department, through [illegible] and candor. So far indeed from identifying the unsound [illegible] you gave to this bill in its inception, and explaining and avowing your sudden and violent hostility to every part, you threw into your Veto Message an interrogatory equivalent to an assertion that it was such a bill as you had already declared could not receive your sanction. Such is the obvious effect of the first interrogatory clause on the second page. If has all the force of an asserted without foreign fairness. I have met and refuted this, the necessary inference from your language, in my preceding statement, the correctness of which I am sure you will not call in question.

Your veto is the first bill you rested on constitutional ground and the high convictions of conscience; and no man, in my opinion, had a right to question your sincerity. I so said, and I so acted, for, through all the contest and collision that arose out of that act, you had my adherence and support. But how is it with respect to this? The subject of a bank is not new to you; it is more than twenty years that you have made it an object of consideration and of study, especially in its connexion with the constitutional powers of the General Government. You, therefore, could not be, and you were not, taken unprepared on this question. The bill which I reported to Congress, with your approbation, at the commencement of the session had the clause relating to agencies, and the power to deal in exchanges, as strongly developed as the one you have now rejected, and equally without the assent of the States. You referred specially and with approbation to that clause, many days after, in the Department of State. You sanctioned it in this particular bill as detailed above. And no doubt was thrown out on the subject by you, in my hearing, or within my knowledge, until the letter of Mr. Botts came into you hands. Soon after the reading of that letter, you threw out strong intimations that you would veto the bill if it were not postponed. That letter I did and do most unequivocally condemn, but it did not affect the constitutionality of the bill, or justify you in rejecting it on that ground; it could effect only the expediency of your action; and, whatever you may now believe as to the scruples existing in your mind, in this and in a kindred source there is strong ground to believe they have their origin.

If I be right in this, and I doubt not I am, here is a great public measure demanded by the country, passed upon and approved by the Representatives of the States and the People, rejected by you as President on grounds having no origin in conscience, and no reference to the public good. The rejection of this measure, too, continues the purse with the sword in the hands of the Executive, from which we strove to wrest it in the contest which elevated your predecessor and you to power. I cannot concur in this your course of policy. In or out of office my opinions remain unchanged. I cannot abandon the principles for which, during all my political career, I have struggled; especially I cannot be one of the instruments by which the Executive wields these combined, accumulated and dangerous powers.

These, sir, are the reasons for the important step which I have felt it my duty to take, and I submit them as its justification.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

T. EWING.

To the President.

☞The Hon. J. C. Calhoun, passed through this place on Friday night, on his return from Congress. We understand *that he says things are coming right* at Washington. We suppose he means that a defection from the Whig ranks will take place sufficient to place the Loco Focos in the majority and he be made President in 1845. He need not lay this "flattering unction" to his soul, for his chance to the succession is lost- lost forever.

☞The Whig Members of Congress held a Meeting in Washington City on the 11th inst., at which resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed to prepare an Address to the People of the United States, containing a succinct exposition of the prominent proceedings of the extra Session of Congress, of the measures that have been adopted, and those in which they have failed, and the causes of each failure, together with such other matters as may exhibit truly the condition of the Whig Party and Whig prospects. We shall give this Address next week.

☞We are glad to see that the Whigs in Mr. Gilmer's district are wide awake, and we hope they will show him that to profess to be a Whig and then oppose Whig measures does not entitle him to be considered "every inch a Whig."

Mr. Rives (brother to Senator Rives) has been nominated by a Whig meeting as a candidate to represent Albemarle county (part of the same district,) in the Legislature. He has come out as a thorough-going Whig and opposed to a *third* party.—Success to him.

☞Nine bills of indictment for murder in the first degree has been found by the Grand Jury of Grant County, Ky., against as many of the individuals engaged in the execution of Maythe and Couch, Judge Pryor, having stated in his charge to them that all such unlawful executions were murder.

☞The Loco Focos are making extracts from Mr. Proffit's speech in condemnation of the secret influence of Henry Clay. Rather bad proof. Mr. Proffit is stated to be a seeker after an office and having been disappointed has become *miffed* at the Whigs. He is a man of seven principles—*five loaves and two fishes.*

☞Bank defalcations are becoming so common that it has commenced even in the good Old North State. Edward H. Wiggate, Cashier of the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank at Raleigh has become a defaulter. The amount not stated. Extravagance no doubt, in nine cases out of ten, are at the root of the evil.

☞*Rumor.*—The Globe (D. C.) Advocate, of the 14th instant, says that Congress was late in Session on the evening of the 13th, in consideration of the rumored seizure of Gen. Scott in Canada by the British. As we have received papers to the 16th from Washington and no mention made of this rumor we expect there is no truth in it.

☞The Directors of the Bank of the United States have made a general assignment of all their effects to trustees. We wonder what the Loco Focos will do for *political capital* now.

☞The nomination of the Hon. Edward Everett, as Minister to England, has been confirmed by the Senate.

☞Congress adjourned on the 13th instant, after a session of three months and a half.

☞If Ned Stanly is a contemptible *Whiff*, what is the Editor of the Jeffersonian?

We are requested to say that Mr. Webster will remain at the head of the new organization of the Cabinet, equally in compliance with the wishes of the President and the unanimous recommendation of his (Mr. W.'s) private friends.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

LOCO FOCO CAPITAL GONE.

The Loco Focos calculated upon making great political capital out of the circumstance, that the Whig House of Representatives (being cot-geralled) placed *Tea and Coffee* among the articles upon which a duty of 20 per cent. is to be paid. But all their bright visions have been dissipated. The glorious Whig majority in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Mangum, reversed this vote and placed those articles on the *free* list, by a large majority. The House of Representatives receded from their position, and thus has the principal been firmly established, that *necessaries*, which we neither produce or manufacture, shall not hereafter be taxed.—*Ral. Reg.*

The sentiment of the People of Charles City—the native county of the President—is the sentiment of the Whigs of the State. We have seen gentlemen from Norfolk, from the Roanoke country—from the South side—down East—from the foot of the Mountains—and from the Valley—and all concur, that there is but one feeling among the Whigs. They are firm and united, to a man, and are resolved never to ground their arms until the great objects for which they struggled during the late canvass, are attained. They may be postponed for a season, but the gallant and indomitable Patriots will never disband nor surrender, until they have accomplished their ends.—*Rich. Whig.*

JUDGE UPSHUR.

Is not the new Secretary of the Navy the gentleman who made himself so *funny*, when the Nullification mania was at its height? It was he, we believe, who advanced the idea, that though a citizen owes *obedience* to the laws, he owes no *allegiance* to the Government. In our view, this is a distinction without a difference.—Allegiance and obedience, as we understand the laws, so far as our duty to the Government is concerned, are convertible terms; and he who endeavors to show that the citizen of a State owes no allegiance to the General Government, must be "a Virginia Abstractionist," a species of the *genus homo*, for which we have very little use. Protection and allegiance are certainly reciprocal. The *citizens* of the several States owe allegiance to the General Government, and the General Government is bound to protect *them* in their persons and property. If the citizens of the United States owe no *allegiance* to the General Government, then is the whole concern nothing but solemn mockery.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Whig Arch is rendered more solid and permanent by the pressure now on it. Its foundations are Liberty and Republicanism—its Key Stone, National Prosperity. One or two stones may have toppled and fallen out—but the structure is as durable as the principles which cement and bind its parts together. Information from all quarters of the Union state that the party was never more united—never more determined.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Important Legal Decision.—In the case of Moses vs. Girdley, decided at the present term of the Superior Court of Hamilton County, in which the plaintiff, a broker, gave the defendant Gallipolis notes in exchange for other good currency, a few days before it broke, which the defendant returned, and received other good notes in exchange, the plaintiff now suing in assumpsit as for money lent, the Court charged the jury, that "the receiving of bank notes as money, is not a legal but a conventional arrangement:—that the law is well settled that when bank notes are taken as money, or in payment of an antecedent debt, the risk of insolvency is upon the party from whom the bills or notes are received; even when both parties are alike ignorant in regard to the solvency of the bank whose notes are passed, unless there is an agreement that the party who receives the notes, take them at his own risk.—*Troy Whig.*

The first bale of new cotton was brought to this market on Monday by Major P. Bacot of Darlington, and bought by Messrs. W. & T. Bailey, & Co. at 9¼ cents.—*Cheraw Gazette, 15th ult.*

CINCINNATI, SEPT. 4.

Awful Riot! Several Lives Lost!—Our city was thrown into great excitement last night. It originated from a quarrel that took place on Columbia street, on Friday night, between some negroes and one or two whites, in which one of the latter was mortally wounded. In consequence of this two or three thousand persons collected around the house of the negro on Sixth street, near Broadway. The negroes apprehensive of an affray, had armed themselves with muskets, and fired upon the crowd. It is thought that at least a dozen persons are wounded, and two or three killed. A cannon was soon brought up, loaded with slugs, and fired down Sixth street two or three times, with what effect cannot now be told. The Mayor, who was on the ground all night, called out two military companies, the Grays and Guards, and both squares, from Fifth to Seventh streets, are guarded by and under control of the military.

A Failure.—We understand that the movers of the great meeting in Wentsborough, on Monday last, were completely foiled in their efforts to procure the adoption of a resolution denouncing the course of the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, as a Senator, from this State. A resolution to that effect was brought before the meeting, but opposed by the Hon. W. Harper, Joseph Woodward, E. G. Palmer, Esqs. and Gen. John Means, and finally voted down.—*Columbia Chronicle.*

North Carolina Manufactures.—He who twelve years ago should have predicted that at this time cotton would be imported into North Carolina for manufacturing purposes, would have been looked upon as at least a very visionary being. But he would have been a true prophet. We have now before us a sample of a lot of Louisiana Cotton, which was received here, and forwarded to one of the factories of the interior.

Do any of our back-country friends begin to feel Tariff-ite-ish?—*Wil. Chron.*

☞The Wesleyan Conference, was in session at Manchester, at the date of our last advices from England. The question of the Ministers wearing Silk gowns in the Pulpit had been discussed, and it was decided that the gown should not be worn.—The centenary fund had reached £190,000, and it is expected that the amount will eventually be made up to £200,000.—*Rel. Register.*

Fatal Affray.—In a fight between one Glowier and a man named Schenssler, at Montgomery Ala., the former died to death from a slight wound in the lower part of the thigh, made with a penknife. The blade penetrated the femoral artery.—Schenssler was held to bail in $15,000.

CIRCUS & MENAGERIE
UNITED.

R. D. LINES & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they will visit this place with their splendid

MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS COMPANY,

On Wednesday, the 29th instant,
(FOR ONE DAY ONLY,)

In the Menagerie may be seen many rare

BEASTS & BIRDS.

The scenes in the Circle will be introduced with the utmost order and regularity, and will combine,

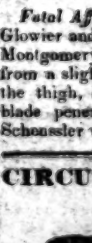
HORSEMANSHIP, VAULTING, TUMBLING, AIR DIVING, PYRAMIDICAL DEVICES or ANIMATED ARCHITECTURE, JUGGLING, DANCING, SINGING, POSTURING, ANTIPODEAN EXERCISES, GRAND CAVALRY MANŒUVRES, BALANCING, &c., in all their various branches.

Taken together, the Exhibition cannot fail to prove a rich treat to the naturalist as well as the lover of Equestrian Exercises.

☞Doors open at 1 o'clock. Performance to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 years of age, half price.

☞The above will be Exhibited at Salisbury Monday 27th, and at Concord Tuesday 28th inst.



ATTENTION!
Independent Greys.

YOU are commanded to appear at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped according to law, in summer uniform.

You are also commanded to appear at the same place, on the 8th of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped according to law, with 12 rounds of Blank Cartridges and in summer uniform.

By order of the Captain.

E. M. ROSS, O. S.

Sept. 22, 1841.

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th inst., a bound boy to the Coach Making Business, by the name of *Right H. Sloan*, between 19 and 20 years of age, fair skin, red hair and about 5 feet, 10 inches high, and had on when he left a brown homespun dress coat, drab cassinet pantaloons, low crown white hat, and took with him two flax frock coats, (one brown the other white.) He is supposed to have made his way to the South. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing said apprentice, as the law will be enforced; and the above reward will be paid to any one for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I can get him again.

CHAS. OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Sept. 20, 1841.

New Goods.

THE subscriber having just returned from the North, offers for sale, (unusually low for CASH,) the best

JEWELRY

ever brought to this market. His Stock comprises all the articles usually kept by him.

SAM'L. P. ALEXANDER.

Aug. 11, 1841.

From the Knickerbocker.

VAIN REGRET.

Would I could feel as once I felt,
When first I ventured man to wield,
And thought for me my lawful hell
Was dashed from ye to the field.
Would I could close my heart
To grief at my little heart to melt,
How calmly are my feelings now—
I cannot feel as once I felt!

Oh God! (could sooner so soon I dreamed,
Or fear this a story true above,
A world my fair young heart (here be spent
To thee, my God, my country, love?
Where gone that soul which my breast,
And young eye gay visions learned,
All that prevail'd to gain my bosom,
And proved dreams so soon I dreamed?

Would I could think as once I thought,
This vile and unsightly grave earth
A garden of joy and beauty be,
Where man, and body, might both birth;
Where men were—with genius and truth,
And friendship firm, and love was fraught,
Ah, quickly undeceived as youth—
I cannot think as once I thought.

I cannot feel, or dream, or think,
As I once went in days long past;
Still as I view the world drink
Of the which wormish must taste at last,
I think myself will soon be gone,
And pass the world a parting sigh:
I feel as sharp my heart on earth,
And cannot weep for joy that can't die?

New York, April, 1841.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RESURRECTIONISTS! OR, THE DOCTOR DEFEATED.

It is natural to disturb the hallowed repose of the dead. After being persecuted on this earth by all the evils to which poor human mortals are ever subject; harrassed by care, poverty and disease, a man should at least be suffered, when his soul leaves its earthly tenement, quietly to repose in its narrow and silent grave. Yet are the dust in grass above him, ere the worms have commenced to luxuriate on his decaying body, some young son of Esculapius must needs bear him more lower into the world, and with laudable enterprise strip him of his flesh, and endure him to a grinning skeleton, and thus expose him to some poor of his studio, to enhance science, and frighten students. Like the hyena, they prowl at midnight about the grave-yard, eagerly seeking for their prey—but they are not always successful. An instance in which their attempts were completely foiled may not be out of place.

A small company of soldiers were quartered, in the fall of 1780, near the village of H——, on hospitality attained on the royal cause of the Justices. They were merry and roistering, yet a warlike band, and among them all, none more than their leader spirit, Joe Hellfighter. He was their oracle—and no trick could be played, no hazardous enterprise accomplished, unless Joe occupied a prominent part. One evening while he, with several others were sitting around a blazing fire, their attention was attracted by a sudden stillness in the adjoining room, quite unusual, as a majority of the soldiers were there, whose spirits were never calmed to rest at such an early hour. They listened and were soon let into the secret. A little doctor from the village in an under tone of voice, was bargaining with the soldiers to procure for him the body of a man who had lately died, and was consigned to the grave yard, situated on the summit of a hill beyond the village. Upon the delivery of the body at his office, he promised to reward them with a keg of brandy. It was an unpleasant and difficult undertaking to ransack a grave yard in the dead hour of night, for the remains of a fellow-mortal. Yet, stimulated by the thoughts of the brandy, an article unfrequently seen and tasted in those days, they agreed, with one accord to the proposal of the little doctor, and determined to set out on their expedition that very evening.

Joe listened attentively to the argument, and, no doubt a little piqued that he had not been the first applied to, proposed that they should anticipate the other soldiers in their movements. To this proposal they gladly assented, and by his direction, were quickly provided with sheets, shovels and pick axes, and sallied forth on their execursion. Following in solemn silence their leader, for they soon approached the burial ground, the favorite haunt of ghosts and hobgoblins. The moon shone mysterious ly from among the gathering clouds—the leaves, stirred by the night breeze, rustled mournfully among the branches—seen of distant many warnings to mankind, that every thing must wither and die—that our frail bodies, like the faded leaf, will soon decay, and the soul take its upward flight to spend an eternity in other worlds. After some difficulty, they discovered the grave of which they were in search, and immediately commenced their labors.

The unusual sound of the pick axes striking against the frozen earth somewhat alarmed the mind of Joe, who, though used to the fear of war, the shrieks of the wounded and the dying, yet his conscience smote him in the thought of robbing the graves of the victim. Stopping them there for, he directed the earth to be replaced, saying that he would counteract the dead man's most fortunate idea! Having acquainted them with his plan, and the manner in which to proceed; the grave was re-filled, after wrapping him up in sheets, they placed him on the ground, patiently to await the coming of the other party.—After some time they heard stealthily approaching, and as they came in sight, appeared not a little astounded to see persons around the grave, at first supposing them to be beings of a supernatural order.—Their fears, however, were soon allayed, by one of the soldiers who was standing by the grave, hallooing to them to hasten their movements.

We have already said he took great delight in the small annoyance of the last mentioned gentleman by the body. It is now

From the Farmers' Register.

As soon as some of the corn is approaching full size and fit for fodder, then is the time for the commencement of a process that has never been fully described, and which, be commenced at the proper time, and completed in the manner, the ordinary preparation should by no means be postponed.

A practice has been quite commonly recommended of late years, by many of our N. Carolina farmers, of immediately succeeding a crop of corn with wheat, that is, generally a very important, unique, and right to be abandoned; being extremely exhausting to the soil, unnatural or rather unnatural in its results; and in all probability, affords additional facilities for the increase of those mischievous insects that prey upon, and often destroy the wheat crop.

Unprotected are grown mainly for the grain, and hence are allowed to remain on the ground till fully matured, are found as a general rule to be great exhausters, than those cultivated mainly for foliage or roots, and are of course removed before maturing their seeds; hence, the prudent farmer will, in rotation, observe to separate as far as the time for preparing his grain crops as he can, and as circumstances will admit, by succeeding rather less exhausting crop between such as grow to ripen; or by such disposition as will secure to the land an interval of rest.

The practice of growing wheat immediately after corn, is evidently unsound, and unfavorable to successful results; because, the corn crop continues on late in the season, that before the corn is safely housed, the ground afterwards prepared, and the sowing of the wheat accomplished, the season is of course so far advanced, that a full crop cannot reasonably be expected. And in order to avoid this difficulty a course is often adopted, that is our opinion to attach other objectionable, which is, sowing among the standing corn; however, in consequence of the ground not having been thoroughly broken since early in the spring, and still encumbered with a growth of corn, it would be impossible to put the ground in such order as justify the coming of a crop of wheat, with even a prospect of obtaining a full crop. And furthermore, it is usually the case, that after the laying by of corn, the grass and weeds acquire such a growth, as to render the sowing difficult and imperfectly accomplished; besides absolutely furnishing to corn-stalks and other trash partially covered, a commodious retreat for all kinds of insects, such as grasshoppers, chinch bugs, hessian flies, &c., to escape the rigors of winter, which is doubtless one great cause of their rapid increase, and the extensive ravages committed of late years on our crops.

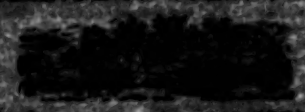
In order to avoid an alternative that presents such undesirable prospects, some system or rotation should be adopted that will admit of timely sowing, in a soil well prepared, and free from the seeds of all kinds of weeds and noxious vegetation, that might spring up and contest the right of occupancy. To secure these objects fully, it would seem that pasture land, or at least such as may have been pastured during the latter part of the summer, sufficiently close to prevent all kinds of weeds, &c. from ripening their seeds should be preferred.

The next object is, to properly prepare the ground for the reception of the seed, an object too often not strictly attended to.—Some successful wheat growers in our list, (see Farmers Advocate, 3rd vol. page 14) recommended first scattering the land deep in August. The coulter should be set to cut and open the ground, at least from eight to twelve inches deep; and if made with a broad point, per much the better. By this means, if the furrows or cuts are made close, the ground may be opened for the admission of air and moisture, two essential properties in promoting fertility, to a great depth, without turning up the subsoil or exposing a fresh ploughed surface to the action of the hot sun. At a later period in the season—say in September, follow up the ground previously broke with the coulter, with a good two horse plough. It may then be till time to sow your seed; then if the land be loose and mellow, the seed may be sown on the furrow, and covered either with a shallow furrow by a small single horse plough, or a heavy seeding harrow, by going twice over the ground. But if land should incline to be rough or cloddy, it should invariably be worked with the roller and harrow, till completely broke down and made loose and fine before sowing.

Various opinions prevail in regard to the proper time of sowing, some contend that late sown grain is not so subject to injury from insects. Be this as it may, we are very certain that late sowing is more exposed to other casualities than early. And we also find, that the most successful wheat growers, generally endeavour to avoid very late sowing. Perhaps from the middle to the last of October, would be as safe a time, all things considered, as any.

The quality and preparation of the seed, is thought by most wheat growers to be another object of particular importance.—That none but the best seed should be sown, is a position that we think but few will deny: still its intrinsic importance with regard to wheat, as well as all others plants, is, it would seem from the common practice among farmers, not duly appreciated; hence, we would urge the importance of invariably selecting the most perfect of the crop for seed.

Besides a careful selection of seed, it is strongly recommended that the seed, before sowing, be immersed in a brine made by adding to the water as much salt as it will dissolve, in which the wheat may remain, if necessary, several days without injury; then drained, and while wet as much lime of ashes applied and stirred through it, as will adhere to the grain and prevent its sticking together. Or if the weather should prove unfavorable for sowing, it may be spread on a floor and dried, to prevent the sprouting until the ground will admit of its being sown. The plan of preparing



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All possible exertions will be used to suit Public to the comfort of passengers.

JOEL M'LEAN.

By Thomas C. McLean Agent.

Aug 28, 1841. 14tf

Clock & Watch Repairing.

THOS. TROTTER

STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, & executed by the newest and most approved principles of Materials. He may be in the Jewelry Store of R. T. Alexander, situated South from the Court House, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully on as tariff terms as present.

Charlotte, June 8, 1841. 39tf

N. B. Rifle price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH.

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Charlotte, July 19, 1841.

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Although the Mountaineer will bear a character strictly political a portion of its columns will be devoted to spreading information on *Agriculture* before the Farmers—a feature which must render the publication more acceptable. To the farm and store of the country the subscriber looks without fear, for aid.

Every exertion will be made to render the paper acceptable to the general reader, by giving the latest intelligence from various sources, such as Foreign and Domestic News; the cause of morality and virtue; the arts and sciences; Polite literature, &c. &c.

But enough of promises. The subscriber respectfully asks the citizens of the 13th District to support him. If he should fail to give satisfaction, he will be content to forfeit their confidence and support.

TERMS.

THE MOUNTAINEER will be published at two dollars in advance, paid at any time within three months from the time of subscribing; two dollars and fifty cents if paid before the expiration of the year; or three dollars if payment be delayed until the end of the volume.

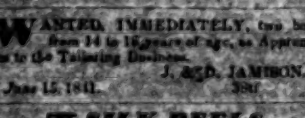
No subscription taken for less than one year, and a failure to order a discontinuance at the end of the year, will be looked upon as a new engagement.

The paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

[illegible]

August 6, 1841.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE



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Every exertion will be made to render the paper acceptable to the general reader, by giving the latest intelligence from various sources, such as Foreign and Domestic News; the cause of morality and virtue; the arts and sciences; Polite literature, &c. &c.

But enough of promises. The subscriber respectfully asks the citizens of the 13th District to support him. If he should fail to give satisfaction, he will be content to forfeit their confidence and support.

TERMS.

THE MOUNTAINEER will be published at two dollars in advance, paid at any time within three months from the time of subscribing; two dollars and fifty cents if paid before the expiration of the year; or three dollars if payment be delayed until the end of the volume.

No subscription taken for less than one year, and a failure to order a discontinuance at the end of the year, will be looked upon as a new engagement.

The paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid.

[illegible]

August 6, 1841.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On the route direct from SALISBURY to RALEIGH, via Ashborough and Pittsborough.

THE subscriber having purchased the line of stages from the Salisbury and Wilkesboro' road to Raleigh, and having established a line of Stages from Raleigh to Ashborough, and Fayetteville, via Pittsborough, will run a line of Stages from Salisbury to Raleigh, leaving Salisbury every Wednesday at 9 o'clock, A. M., after the arrival of the stages from the South and West. Arrive at Raleigh next day at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Raleigh Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock, A. M., arrive in Salisbury, next day at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers will keep in mind that this route is 10 or 12 miles nearer, and 24 hours shorter time than the Greensborough. Persons from the South and West, wishing to travel this route would do well to stop in Salisbury only.

All possible exertions will be used to suit Public to the comfort of passengers.

JOEL M'LEAN.

By Thomas C. McLean Agent.

Aug 28, 1841. 14tf

Clock & Watch Repairing.

THOS. TROTTER

STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, & executed by the newest and most approved principles of Materials. He may be in the Jewelry Store of R. T. Alexander, situated South from the Court House, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully on as tariff terms as present.

Charlotte, June 8, 1841. 39tf

N. B. Rifle price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH.

A CARD.

DR. J. P. YOUNG, having located himself in Concord, tenders his Professional Services, in its various branches, to the citizens of the village and surrounding country.

August 4, 1841 45tf

A CARD.

DR. DANIEL ASBURY, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in Charlotte; where he will be happy to attend the calls of those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His office is in the Office of the Journal, a few doors South East of the Court House.

Jan. 12, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, two boys from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring Business.

J. & D. JAMISON.

June 15, 1841. 38tf

W SILK REELS

OF a superior quality, made by the subscriber at Mr. Overman's old Coach Shop. A fair example to be seen at Mr. Joseph Sumner's, one door above the Bank.

WM. H. WESTON.

Charlotte, July 19, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MOUNTAINEER.

THE Subscribers intending that the large and intelligent portion of North Carolina, composed of the counties of Iredell, Surry, Wilkes, Ashe, and part of Caldwell, is in need of a newspaper, and is fully competent to its support—proposes to publish in the town of Wilkesborough a weekly paper under the above title. While every other District in the State has within it one or more such organs of information, the Thirteenth is entirely destitute, and dependant on the others.—Why is this so? Surely, not because the people are not able and willing to support one? It must be because a fair trial has never been made. The subscriber expects to make this trial, and unhesitatingly throws himself upon the spirit and liberality of the Five Thousand Whigs of the District for support.

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[illegible]

August 6, 1841.

Cheap.

Gentleman's Surtout, Travelling, Opera and Dress Cape, suitable for Gentlemen and infants of whole statures, made, repaired, cleaned, &c., of the newest Fashionable and Ornamental styles. Officers of the Army and Navy furnished with Dress and Undress Cape.

Stocks

Of satin, [illegible] velvet, handsome made, Satin plaid, trimmed with lace, with [illegible] plaited, &c. Patent Elastic, very light and beautiful article, for summer wear, for sale very low. Also, which A. M. Dun & Co. have exclusively for sale the agencies of their consumers. The superiority of our Cape, Stocks, &c. is well known and by the numerous cases taken to manufacturers very reliable for fine and durable.

Gloves

Of linen, plain, plain and fancy white linen cotton, Goods and wristbands, of the newest approved patterns, Colors, Canton Stocks of French, English and American fabrics.

Linen Collars and Bosoms

Of the finest materials, as well as the different qualities of all kinds on hand, Shirts, plain, with ruffles inserted, and with colors inserted, &c.

Silks

White, plaid and fancy colors. Oiled Silk. Apron for ladies, silver and [illegible]. Oiled Silk, [illegible].

Patent Leather.

All the different qualities of Patent Leather, Japanned Muslin and Linen, suitable for coach harness makers, and the West India and South American markets.

Watches Guaranteed.

Jacket and, canvas and cotton shirts, Drawers and Hosiery, of the best English and American manufactures. A superior article of Suspenders and other Elastics.

Suspenders.

Of all qualities, [illegible] Patent, silk, cotton, &c.

Gloves of our own Importation.

Superior qualities of black, white, drab and light colored Buckin Gloves; white and colored silk Gloves; black, beaver and woolen, of the best French and English manufacture &c. &c.

Cravats and Scarfs.

Italian, plain, corded, satin figured, plain satin, figured, corded and fancy Cravats and Scarfs of every description. We are continually receiving new styles of Cravats and Scarfs from London and Paris—so that in looking over our stock, you will always be sure to find the latest patterns.

Cravat Stiffeners

Of all qualities.

Linen Cambric and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs of the best English and French manufacture.

Cap and Beach manufacturers supplied with all kinds of trimmings, such as Brandenbobs, Cap Visors, Satins, Binbanions, Buckles, Frames, Bindings, &c. &c.

KF It is our intention that our Stock of Goods, &c. shall present more than ordinary inducements to the purchasers of the above articles.

JOHN M. DAVIES & JONES.

108 William street, corner of John.

May 31, 1841. New York.

HOFFITT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their high reputation to their excellent and stubborn action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and invigorating them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certificates which have been made public, and in almost every family of this part to which the medicines have penetrated, the effects of HOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been promptly and publicly exercised in the persons themselves, and who were previously acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they act, mostly left.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities which daily accumulate there, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular and constant, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and sold by those in the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the two principal organs of assimilation, depend upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which alone is to sustain from the appetite of the liver and lungs to keep it pures into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food, hunger, and a clean and healthy, enlivens freely through the system, invigorates every part of the system, and triumphantly attends the return of health to the sinking frame.

Moffitt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and recommended as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, and Headache, Restlessness, Hysterics, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Dysentery, all kinds of Fevers, Rheumatism, Gout, Diseases of all kinds, Chronic, Acute, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Dropsy, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and certain other complaints which affect the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, pertinaciously the Life Medicines have been found successful, so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, written by W. B. Moffitt, M. D. formerly of New York, has been published by him and presented gratuitously to every family who will call for it at his office. Many persons using the Medicines, desiring of dispensing with the services of a physician, will be found highly interesting. Already many families in this city have been supplied with it, and it is found to be a valuable work. Persons residing in the country can have it sent to them by addressing a letter to the Agent, post paid.

Prepared and sold by WM. B. MOFFITT, M. D. 375 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Agents throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

Agents in Charlotte, Jas. Osborne, Jas. Wilson & Co.

Charlotte, Jan. 12, 1841.

William Stuart & Co.

Type & Stereotype per Steamboat, 74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, N. York.

THE Subscribers have taken the premises long occupied by Messrs. Conner & Cooke, they have purchased the stock in trade, and will continue the business at the same stand, with the same facilities for executing orders with promptness and despatch as our extensive foundry and manufactory can afford. Although we are prepared to execute orders of any magnitude, they will be found well worthy the patronage of the trade, as we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the favors of our friends, and a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM STUART & CO.

New York, February 27, 1841.

To the Virginia and United States Public.

THE undersigned, proprietor of the Virginia Type Foundry, would respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Messrs. Conner & Cooke, and has added to it a large assortment of the most approved styles of Type, manufactured at his foundry, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

The Foundry is now in complete order, and principally conducted by the owner of the late Federal Government, and has been employed in the execution of the most important work of the kind ever executed in the United States.

It will look for support to the People, and the People only. Having during the past few years devoted my whole time to the improvement of the Art, and conscientiously believing that the Type manufactured by me will fully come up to the most sanguine expectations of the American People, I yet pledge myself to extend to it my undivided fostering support. I shall be happy to praise, but never fail to censure. I have long ago perplexed my conscience never to be a mere [illegible] never to contain any puff or any out of date, against the Constitution of this country. Thus far I mean to keep to the helm of my calling, so help me God!

If the People will sustain me in this attempt, the fruits of many [illegible] experience shall be dedicated diligently and industriously, to render the Observer worthy of their favor. I promise them, and I will redeem it, That they shall have a political print at Washington, if not able, yet honest, faithful and true to Union and the rights of the States, and the Liberties of the People. Whenever a print is or is not required at the Federal Metropolis, whose business shall be to [illegible] and not to the political authority, I leave it to the country to say.

I expect, and shall prepare, more [illegible] to a [illegible] than to any specific. I wish to assert, that in [illegible] a Republican is required to support a paper at Washington which will give a partial support to Gen. Harrison or any other President, while he exercises himself to it by the Constitutions, ably of the country, and a back will primarily be jealous and distrustful of Federal power, and certainly [illegible] more prompt to [illegible] the exercise than to [illegible] in them. In, who will be at the head of the Government.

As the price is limited, I respectfully ask those who are pleased to support me in the enterprise, to [illegible] it by letter.

GEO. H. PLEASANTS.

Richmond, March 20th, 1841.

WOOD TYPE.

CUT by Machinery, and warranted superior to any heretofore manufactured. George F. Nesbitt, Printers' Building, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York, respectfully informs the Printers of the United States, that he has now in full operation his machine for cutting Wood Types, which being an entire new invention, is warranted to cut Types, both plain and ornamental, far superior to any heretofore exhibited to the public; and in proof of the assertion, informs the public that he has obtained Diplomas and Medals from both the American and Mechanics Institutes of the City of New York, at their Fairs of 1837, 1839, and 1840, as the books of the Institutes will show.

George F. Nesbitt would particularly invite the attention of Printers to the fact, that through the influence of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Hull Times of Paris, he has been favored with the latest French and English specimens, that many of the new styles of letters are very handsome, and have been got up by him; they were exhibited by him at the Mechanic's Fair in this city, and just closed, and pronounced by the Committee of Printers appointed to examine Types and Specimens, to be superior to any Wood Types ever before exhibited, and having a decided advantage over large Metal Types.

George F. Nesbitt would also inform the Printers of the United States, that he is ready to cut Types in Wood of any size, from 8 lines Pica, down to the size of the patterns of smaller Types contained in the extensive Specimen of Types, G. Bruce & Co. or from any new pattern that may be required.

☞ George F. Nesbitt is desirous that Printers, and others requiring Types, should be acquainted with the fact, that the prices are much reduced from those heretofore charged by other manufacturers; that he allows his Agents thirty per cent. commission; that his terms are the receipt of no pay and, discount for cash.

Agents are wanted for the following cities viz: Boston, Albany, Detroit, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Specimens of Specimens, who will publish this notice but six times, within three months from this date, and will send to it by Types; and should the Types not prove superior to any ever before manufactured, they can be returned, and the money will be paid to them in return.

GEORGE F. NESBITT.

Printing Building, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.